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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

WASHINGTON.

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

Commissioner Pleasanton Explains Why He Advocates Its Abolition—Investigation of Southern Affairs—The Senate Committee Ask for $10,000 to Carry It On—Further Debate of the Civil Service Reform Bill—Exposure of Corruption in the New York Custom House—The Question of Refunding to the States Money Spent for Equipment of Troops, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1871.

The Senate Ku-Klux Investigation.

At the meeting of the Select Senate Committee on the condition of the Southern States to-day, but one witness, a son of Gov. Holden, was examined. His testimony went to show that the Ku-Klux in North Carolina had a thorough organization and that they always acted in concert from one end of the State to the other whenever occasion required. The Committee also instructed the Chairman to report a bill asking for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to carry on the investigation. Subsequently the Senate voted this amount. To-morrow a large number of witnesses will be examined.

Commissioner Pleasanton and the Income Tax.

Commissioner Pleasanton was before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and was committed in regard to the pressing question of the abolition of the tax of whisky. He stated that he was not familiar enough with the details of the subject to make any extensive recommendations just at present, but would give the matter a thorough examination, and give the result thereof at some future time. The Commissioner also had a hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means, in relation to what he might have to say touching the question of the repeal of the income tax. Among other things, he was asked where the money to supply the deficiency would come from if this tax was swept away. He explained that the public was in error in supposing that the repeal of the measure endeavored to have the matter referred to the Committee on the District, where, owing to the press of other business, it would be allowed to lie dormant until the end of the session, and thus be defeated. The bill has now been referred to a committee of Conference, which insures definite action at an early day.

Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Trumbull's civil service reform bill had another hearing in the Senate to-day, but did not get to a vote, and probably will not for several days yet. The feature of to-day's debate was the exposure of corruption in the New York Custom House, by Senator Patterson, which raised Conkling in defense of this institution, and which defense was replied to by Mr. Fenton. This little episode occupied nearly the entire afternoon session, no other speech of any special importance being delivered. Patterson's statements, and disclaimer ever having recommended anybody to office in that institution. Senator Schurz has a special proposition in the civil service line which he will probably deliver to-morrow, when this bill will again come up.

Refunding Moneys to the States.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported adversely upon Mr. Morton's bill to refund to the States moneys advanced by them to equip troops, etc. It is now conceded by the friends of this bill that the portion relating to making allowance for accounts on hands should be stricken out, as it involves such enormous outgoes. There appears to be no doubt, however, but that the Senate is in favor of allowing interest on all sums disbursed for the objects specified.

The Cincinnati District Judgeship.

In response to general inquiry, The candidates are R. M. Corwin, Swing, Judge Cox, Judge Force and Kitteridge. Leavitt is understood to favor Corwin. All present Force and Swing seem to lead. The President would be glad to have one which the people most desire; as it is, he is puzzled.

Abolition of the Income Tax.

As the present session draws towards its close, both houses of Congress are beginning to be greatly pressed for time. Although the sessions are not at all talked of except in special instances, the necessity for them, it is thought, will be imperative, unless business progresses faster in the next few weeks than in the past. There are now several important measures which have at various times been under consideration, in which no advance has been made whatever. Among these is the bill abolishing the income tax. Senator Scott, who has charge of this bill in the Senate, attempted to get it up to-day, but was unsuccessful, and from present indications it cannot probably get a hearing before next week. Senator Pomeroy, the leading Senator announces his intention to press his bill on every occasion until the Senate shall take it up and act definitely upon it. In view of Commissioner Pleasanton's testimony before the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means to-day, in reference to the small amount of money realized by the Government from the tax on whisky, it is generally thought that when the bill is once taken up its passage will get meet with much opposition.

Butler Cracks His Whip Ineffectually.

When Mr. Corker, Democratic member elect of Georgia, appeared in the House to-day, and Governor Bullock's certificate of election in regular form was presented, general Butler objected to allowing him to be sworn in, precisely as it was intimated in this correspondence he would do. He caused the memorial of the people of Georgia to be read then, with many words and excited gestures demanded that his objection should be sustained and the case be sent to the Committee on Elections. The result of that committee and that as the credentials come in regular order, and the *prima facie* evidence in Corker's favor was clear, they could see no good ground for the refusal of his admission. Mr. Butler made a particularly forcible and influential little speech, saying the House had never but once, in the case of a New Jersey member, done any act like that it was now asked to do by his colleague, and of the measure endeavored to have the matter referred to the Committee on the District, where, owing to the press of other business, it would be allowed to lie dormant until the end of the session, and

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871.

Bids for the State Printing were opened at Harrisburg yesterday, when some extraordinary fighting was disclosed. The bidders came very near to offering a premium for the privilege of doing the printing, which, of course, means that a big "snake" has concealed somewhere. His snakeship is supposed to have been there for some time.

We have a dispatch from Mr. Ross, member from Allegheny, which says he has "brought the WHITE Salary bill out of committee as committed." From which we infer that the Local Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Ross is a member, and to which the bill was referred, have reported it without amendment. If so, let us give Mr. Ross the credit of having done his duty promptly. Now let the delegation go to and put the bill through.

THE joint resolution offered in the State Senate by Mr. PERMAN to instruct the Senators and Representatives from this State to oppose General NEGLEY's bill breaking up the Allegheny Arsenal, is a proper and timely movement. The Arsenal is important not only to Pittsburgh, but the State, in the light that the Philadelphia Navy Yard is a work against the removal of which the entire State would protest should the proposition be made from any quarter.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent of the New York *Herald* charges that while the Pennsylvania Central ostensibly fights the Air Line Railroad bill now before Congress, it controls every movement of the projectors and means to get hold of the charter and keep it, to keep other roads out of the way. This is the way he says it's to be done:

A provision in the bill says that of all the commissioners chosen for the government of the road fifteen shall be a quorum. Of this fifteen eight is a majority. These eight men are already in the pay of the Pennsylvania Central, two of whose names I give that the public may know the kind of men who have been chosen to represent their interests in the scheme—Columbus R. Guthrie and Joseph T. Potts, of New Jersey. The other six are from Delaware and Maryland.

The road, he says, will never exist but on paper. All of which things remain to be proved.

SOME celebrated writer, whose name we forget but it may be found in Bayle—once said that "a happy quotation is worth ten broad gold pieces." Next to excellence in a matter so admirable, is of course the ambition which strives for excellence, and failure in the attempt merits laudatory recognition. We were reminded of these trite thoughts while perusing with becoming attention and respect the letter (printed in our issue of yesterday) wherein our distinguished and eloquent Representative, General NEGLEY, endeavors to set himself right with his constituents on the subject of the arsenal. When we came upon the sentence in which we—the COMMERCIAL—are described as "slopping over the *abusus non tollet usbm*," we confess to feeling lively admiration. True, the Latin is false and the sentence absurdly misapplied. But for that very reason we admired: here is evidently a man, we thought, who aims at high and fine things, and whom a little more scholarship might have turned out a HOLOFERNES, or some other knowing one. We ceased to wonder how the General became a member of Congress. "*Perge*, good master HOLOFERNES, *perge*; so it shall please you to abrogate scurrility." As good man DULL remarked, "If talent be a claw, look how he claws him with a talent."

The debate in the United States Senate on Mr. TRUMBULL's bill embraces the general subject of Civil Service Reform in its entire range, and it is easy to see who in no event will be found in favor of lopping off the abuses against which there is such a general outcry, and who may be counted on to favor reform, either in the shape of Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, or some other. Senator MORTON leads the opposition, and with a zeal and manner that show how the politician of the day can predominate over the statesmen who asks for the future of his country. Senator Mr. CAMERON supports him with a will, of course, also NYE, "JIM," of Nevada; and we may add that as a general thing, those who are in their company are more or less distinguished for their advocacy of the doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils," and their belief in the efficiency of such agencies as the means of perpetuating themselves in office. The line of distinction between the advocates and opponents of Civil Service Reform is marked perfectly. One might with entire confidence single out from among the leading characters of the day those who would be on opposite sides,—and the motives of both would be patent to all intelligent persons. The reasons why MR. CAMERON is found opposing Reform are as patent as those which actuate such a man as ex-Secretary COX in exerting all his powers in favor of it. Between them is the line of the conflict which is now opening, and which will not cease till Reform has been accomplished. If any one supposes that the country will deeply interested in the question, he is blind to what is being uttered on every hand. The desire to see General GRANT cast the influence of his administration in favor of Reform, with something like the zeal manifested in the San Domingo business, is very great: and we here repeat, what we have before said, that it hardly any other way could the administration so strengthen itself with the people, make itself invincible in fact, than by adopting thorough reform in the Civil Service as a plank, along side of another favoring the immediate reduction of the taxes to the lowest point practicable, on which to stand asking the judgment of the American people.

IN the *Courrier-des-Etats Unis*, of January 21, is printed an extract from a private letter said to have been "written by one of the most distinguished women of Paris." After mentioning and illustrating the valor of her son, the lady says:

"Ah, my sister! men are below everything else on earth. By what right do they call those animals ferocious which kill in order to eat? We, we kill for the sake of honor. . . . They call that *honor!* For my part I would willingly give up Alsace to put an end to the butcheries. I love a Frenchman who becomes a German better than a Frenchman who becomes a coward. Do you know that the grapeshot will not mow down a Corneille or a Newton in the bloom of his youth? And I love none a Corneille or a Newton than an Absolon. But those are things which one must not say; it is necessary to howl with the wolves and the bears."

Such sentimental views of the subject of war have always been entertained by a few wherever civilization has prevailed, and they are likely more common in the present day than ever before. In themselves they are manifestly just and reasonable, and when the millenium shall have come, they will doubtless be common-places too obvious for statement and too generally respected for question either by word or deed. And yet adopted and acted upon at the present time by all who feel their justness and by all who in the midst of war would be glad of their universal recognition, there can hardly be a doubt that the reformation would indicate the degeneracy of the races and would be the beginning of a change of which the end would be general human degradation. The effect would be to surrender social supremacy to the bullies and the government of the world to despots, each of which amiable classes would become worse with every hour's exercise of undisputed power. And their deterioration would react upon those who suffered by their ascendancy. Before such sentimentalism can be translated into life and conduct without injury, the Western races must complete their education. A few such wars as the one now waging in France doubtless form an essentially indispensable part of the curriculum by which they are to be enlisted into recognition of the true principles of national and individual welfare. We may be able even now to catch glimpses of the modern which their military training is destined to operate so as to revolutionize the minds of men on the subject of war. As a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* lately remarked, General MOLTKE and his Germans in the course of the present struggle have gone far to show that battles may be fought and victories won on merely mechanical principles. The pursuit becomes an industry, founded upon exact sciences. Let progress continue in this direction for a few years longer, let a few more improvements be effected in the arts of destruction, and war will be reduced to an absurdity. There may be little or no place left for the display of extraordinary daring, or remarkable military qualities. Two armies or two fleets approaching each other for hostile encounter may come into collision with the absolute certainty that whatever circumstance renders one of them weaker than the other will give triumph to the stronger, a result which no superiority of courage or tactics may suffice to prevent. Or still more likely the certainty may be that both of them will be destroyed. When the advancement of science and invention shall have brought about the state of things thus hinted at, we may be sure that the more suggestion of war as a mode of settling international disputes will be scoffed at and scouted as an absurdity. Contemporaneously with the material inventions and improvements likely to produce so desirable results, the studies of history, politics, political economy and sociology, so earnestly pursued everywhere, are aiding the education of the nations into the adoption of views which tend to banish war. The sensibilities of half mankind have been right touching the subject all along, and whenever the understandings, not of one nation, but of all, shall have been raised to the same level, wars may be no more. In the meantime the weepers and shrikers do not do much good, perhaps rather harm.

FROM MR. COUNCILMAN COHEN.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In the editorial column of your yesterday's issue you make it appear as if the resolution offered by me, concerning General Negley's connection with the Allegheny Arsenal matter, was offered previous to the action of Council on the "Arsenal question," while in fact your editorial comment of the same issue, giving a report of Council meeting in the order that the business was transacted—plainly contradicts your editorial referred to, by showing that my resolution was offered almost at the close of the session, and long after the Arsenal discussion had been acted on.

If this error, as stated, be conceded by you, your detraction of my patriotic character as contained in said issue, necessarily falls to the ground.

In reference to the inconsistency of my offering said resolution in the face of the resolutions passed by Council, I can only again, in reply, refer you to my remarks on the Council "Arsenal resolutions," as contained in your local report, wherein I took a decided stand in opposition to the same.

You misconstrue my resolution as to General Negley. I simply asserted that "his policy was dictated by an earnest desire for the interests of our city and regret that he did not receive a copy of the Council resolutions of June 6th," which failure to receive them left him to take the key note of his action from public opinion prevailing at that time, which was decidedly favorable to the removal of said Arsenal.

Your charges against me are grave, but I can only say in reference to them, that they will neither affect my general reputation nor prevent me in the future from a fair expression of my views on any subject that may present itself in the sphere of my duties as a Councilman, or as a loyal and unswerving Republican. Respectfully, &c.,

JOSIAH COHEN.

The difference between tweedledum and tweedledee has racked the brain of many a man before now, and our friend of Councilmanic honors and aspirations is evidently in danger, some time or other, unless he resigns his seat in Council, of losing his reason in the attempt to solve the difficulty. We are reminded of these trite thoughts by the resolution virtually condemning our Representative's action, is as immaterial, so far as affects our friend the Councilman as a man of sense, as whether you state the proposition, two and three make five or three and two make five. The inability of our friend, the Councilman, to comprehend things to most minds perfectly plain, is rather painful. He does say now that he opposed the resolutions disapproving of General NEGLEY's course, but in no report does he have the advantage of having dissented from the same. On its passage it is true, also, he did make some absurd remarks about the "commercial interests" of Pittsburgh requiring the removal of the Arsenal, and about our ditty to give up the Arsenal as the "asking of General NEGLEY," but any reference to this in support of his own consistency is like appealing to one piece of nonsense to establish the wisdom of another. But the supreme ridiculousness of Mr. COHEN's whitewashing resolution is wherein he pretends that General NEGLEY has acted in conformity with a "policy dictated by an earnest desire for the interests of our city, and in accordance with the popular construction of the public sentiment concerning the same." As though the breaking up of the Arsenal is a "policy" for the "interest of the city" and in accordance with popular sentiment! If Mr. COHEN as Councilman really believes this then we are to view him as a public servant greatly deficient in perception of what will be good for our city; but if it is as a whitewasher he utters this opinion then the verdict must be that he falls immensely below the grade of even the average of that highly useful description of artists. We give it as our opinion, however, that Mr. COHEN is considerably better than he has made himself appear in this matter. We are free to express the belief that he knows better than he acts; and we hope that his course on this occasion will not be put down seriously against him. He undertook the utterly impossible job of whitewashing Gen. NEGLEY and got himself slightly besmeared, which is frequently the luck of new beginners.

AMENDING the Constitution of the United States has become a fashion; a fashion so widely acceptable that the instrument is manifestly threatened with the fate of the worsted stockings of the story. No sooner is the proposal of an amendment in the interests of female suffrage got rid of, by the amazing discovery by Mrs. WOODHULL of female suffrage in the Constitution as already adopted, than Mr. SENATOR YATES steps forward with another amendment. The Illinois legislator proposes that, after the necessary submission to the State Legislatures, the XIV. Article of the Constitution shall read as follows:

"Every citizen of the United States, whether born in the country or *aliened*, who has attained the age of thirty-five years, and has been for fourteen years a resident of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of President."

Not having seen Senator YATES's speech on the subject, we do not know by what arguments he purposes to recommend his amendment. But anybody can easily imagine some of them. In the first place, this is an age of travel, and Americans are especially fond of going abroad, to Paris, Rome and other famous places. As the constitution now reads, if we mistake not as to the interpretation, an American child born in any foreign land, unless indeed, in a Consulate or American Ambassador's palace, thereby forfeits his chances of ever becoming President of the United States. A tremendous forfeiture, a frightful disability! No lover of mankind can think without pain of the injuriously depressing influence likely to be exerted upon the ambitious hopes of a young citizen of the republic thus disqualified, through no fault of his own, for attaining to the most exalted position known among men. Then reflect upon the remorse which must through the rest of life corrode the hearts of the parents of the unfortunate boy. We may call him unfortunate: his parents may not soothe their sorrow by so mild a word—*they* must know and feel that the child has been sacrificed to their selfish devotion to change, amusement and pleasure. Perhaps a still more painful reflection must sadden the patriotic heart when thinking of the scarcity of fit men for the Presidential office, and of the increase of the scarcity, so to speak, in consequence of the number of citizens born abroad. A dead loss to the country! A still more powerful argument in favor of the amendment is derived from the vast immigration by which the American population is monthly increased. Is it not deplorable, a thing most tolerable and not to be endured, that those foreign born citizens may be elected to any office in the country may be elected to any office in the country and the chances of them are doubtless embittered by the exclusion; their ambition "cabined, cribbed, confined" by their disability. All these evils will be at once abolished by the YATES amendment.

THE *Iron Age* makes one or two statements that commend themselves to the attention of every man that intends to build a steamboat for a western river. They are arguments not alone for the superior safety of iron hulls from dangers of fire and navigation, but also for the absolute cheapness of iron for boat-building. The *Age* says it is a well established fact that, by the substitution of metal for wood, a saving of 2,000 tons of weight is effected, with ten tons measurement is added, and 10,000 cubic feet additional capacity for freights. It says, too, that while a wooden boat costing $45 per ton lasts an average of five years, an iron boat which costs but $8 more per ton, will last an average of thirty years, six times as long, beside being lighter, drawing less water, and being less liable to destruction by fire. Another advantage is that iron boats could be used in winter with less danger from ice than wooden boats. When our river men remember that the cost of wooden vessels must increase, for the supply of timber is decreasing, and that the resources of iron are practically inexhaustible, and that the increase of its manufacture can be limited only by the demand, decreasing prices as its manufacture is extended, they will perceive that the economical reason for using iron instead of wood is strong and must ever be stronger. Then in Pittsburgh, every man should feel that whatever he does to make business for the great iron and coal industries, upon which our city's prosperity, prospective even more than present or past, depends, is the best thing for himself. Particularly is this time of our steamboatmen, for it is the carrying of our coal and iron and the products of their kindred manufacturing interests that furnishes the bulk of their business. Railroads cannot compete with them in this line, while they can quite take away all the transportation of the lighter, less bulky articles of merchandise. On the score of economy then, if there were not abundant other good reasons, we hope that hereafter steamboats built for the Iron City will be of iron.

MR. SCHENCK'S OPPORTUNITY.

Lively hopes are entertained in England as well as in this country, that Mr. SCHENCK's mission is destined to be a success. In England, there can be no doubt the desire for a settlement of the matters in dispute between the two countries is intense. From a time early in our war the party which favored the North grew steadily in numbers and influence until the close of the conflict, and when the war ended in the firm re-establishment of the Federal Government, the feeling among the English was universal that in patronizing the rebellion a huge blunder had been committed, which was likely to be followed by very unpleasant consequences. The persons who had been conspicuous in praising and aiding the rebels, and the party whose sympathies and influence had chiefly contributed to incur American reproach and hostility, had forfeited confidence and lost weight in the country. The disagreeable consequences anticipated in due time began to be felt. It is not usual for mistakes in foreign policy to be so speedily followed by fitting punishment. Notwithstanding England's pride and weakness unaided by France, it seems likely that neither BISMARCK nor GORTSCHAKOFF would have treated the Queen of the Seas with so little ceremony or respect but for the fact of the Alabama claims. Still less likely is it that, if these claims had been satisfactorily settled, England would have borne either German arrogance or Russian contempt, with such singular patience. It may have been well for England and the world that the peace has been preserved even at the expense of such humiliation: it is, however, not credible that the Britons think so. The conference now in session, called for the evident purpose of palliating the affront, can have no more effect than to prolong it by making it the subject of conversation and discussion. Rather, advantage has been taken of the assembling of the Conference to repeat the insult and give it additional emphasis and point. England's relegation into national insignificance could hardly have been proclaimed in any way more formal and direct than by the declaration of the Russian and German representatives, that neither the Black Sea question nor the subject of the German-French war could enter into the deliberations of the Conference. Though little may be expected from England by way of comment on the subject, it may be sure that it has been deeply felt and will be long resented.

While the impression produced by this aggravating affair is still lively Mr. SCHENCK will enter upon his labors in the adjustment of the Alabama controversy. The time may be said to be opportune and the circumstances favorable to a successful issue of his efforts. England having just been made sensible as never before of the importance of a settlement, may be supposed not only willing but anxious to make it, and that on any honorable terms. Some of the difficulties long in the way have also been removed by the dispassionate, candid and friendly spirit with which Americans have for some time been able to treat the subject. For a good while now each people, the English and the American, has reacted upon the other in the direction of the restoration of amicable relations. Of this condition of the dispute as well as of the necessities of England the American envoy may enjoy all the advantages. From another point of view he may seem to have fortunately come to hand with unknown to his predecessors. A man insulted by one sometimes becomes quarrelsome with all: especially a man who under a sense of his own weakness has submitted quietly to an affront, is not apt to be in a peaceful frame of mind towards the rest of the world. England is said to be arming and is supposed to be preparing for war. The *British Lion* may not yet have fixed upon the antagonist at whose expense he intends to prove his prowess and the selection may be determined by circumstances. The American Eagle may appear as proper for the purpose as any other bird. Mr. SCHENCK will certainly find it expedient to exercise some care to avoid wounding national susceptibilities which have been severely tried. Any language used or terms proposed that may look like taking advantage of the situation, or presuming upon recently displayed patience, may throw JOHN BULL into the state of mind wherein, as history proves, he is wont, neither to perceive dangers nor to count his enemies.

IT appears that the consolidation of the Internal Revenue Districts outside of the cities, especially in the Western States, legs, because there are grave doubts as to whether the Government will not lose more taxes by reason of the officers of the country districts having increased territory to guard, than would be saved by reducing the number of officers. Suppose that Congress permit Commissioner PLEASANTON to try President GRANT's plan of doing away with all internal revenue taxes except on distilled spirits, tobacco, and such articles as can pay the impost by means of stamps which post-offices and government depositories can sell. That would solve the consolidation problem to the satisfaction of all except a few tax-gatherers, whom the people will willingly see put out of place. By that arrangement an Internal Revenue District would not need to be more limited in extent than a United States Court District, nor its machinery more complicated than a District Marshalship. Deputy assessors and collectors, and fewer of them, too, could do all the work, at the saving of much expense, with more pleasure to the public, and, we doubt not, equal profit to the national Treasury.

THE latest news from the unparalleled strike in the anthracite coal regions can be summarized briefly. The men say that they did not consult the operators to begin with, and now mean to hold out until prices are raised to the satisfaction of the miners. They be mined until the General Council of the Miners' Union has determined upon resumption. In all sections the strike is acquiesced in fairly five small mines are working, and that only partially, persisted in. With this determination on the part of 50,000 miners, they control the situation. It matters little that an average stock of 600,000 tons is on hand in New York; that the stocks of coal at Baltimore and Honesdale have increased within a fortnight to 60,000 tons each, and that up to this time the weekly shipments to market exceed those of the preceding periods last year; the men are determined to crowd prices up, without regard to the suffering that they must inflict upon thousands of workmen in other trades, and are certain that the concessions of years to have been taken out of the hands of the operators, but that such is really the case is uncertain.

THE laws are to be enforced in Kentucky, lawlessness and crime are to be repressed, and life and property are to be secured. Even the Democrats are pleased at the prospect, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* will complain very sincerely that the good work is to be done by United States troops, who are to be subject to the command of General Murray, the United States Marshal, and by him to be directed to aid in resist the regular process of law at the hands of the deputy marshals. In those sections where they have dared to insult, resist and overthrow the law officials, soldiers will be used in compelling obedience to constituted law. The number of troops in the State is to be increased, and General Terry is to remove his headquarters to Louisville from Atlanta, Ga. No action will be taken by General Terry, except in response to regular request from the civil authorities, who call upon persons cognizant of outrages upon either whites or blacks to report all such infamous outrages are too fearfully prevalent we have upon the words of Governor Stevenson and the testimony of almost every Democratic paper in Kentucky, and their punishment will be a thing that all honest people of the State will rejoice at.

THE steamship subsidy bills now before Congress foot up $87,580,000 for periods ranging from ten to twenty years, and in sums from $36,000 to $1,000,000 per annum. The land jobs are even more than this, and if both could pass Congress, the Government would become almost bankrupt, both in land and money.—*Washington Patriot.*

But they cannot pass Congress, as that body has evidently heard the popular voice, and its actions indicate that it believes it better for one or two good measures to suffer delay, than for the doors to be opened to scores of worse than worthless schemes.

FLORIDA seems to have a surplusage of Lieutenant Governors, according to these words of the Jacksonville *Courier*:

Lieut. Governor Day presides over the Senate. Lieut. Governor Weeks is in the Supreme Court with a *quo warranto* against Lieut. Governor Day. Lieut. Governor Bloxham is also in the Supreme Court with a *mandamus* against the State Canvassers. Lieut. Governor Gleason represents Dade county in the Assembly, and quietly chuckles over the tribulations of his brother governors.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS—WHO?

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Republican party must triumph in our election in Pennsylvania this year. We cannot afford to lose the battle this fall; 76 crowds close upon us. The leaders must come promptly to the front and win the Republican army. The solid masses must commingle. We must repulse the enemy again or they will occupy the redoubts and we will be out in the unsheltered plain. It is time we were casting about for our leaders. Many good names are mentioned for the different offices. For the office of Auditor General I know of no better than one which has been mentioned frequently of late in this city, at the State Capital, and in the press at large. I mean General David B. McCreary, of Erie—sprung from good Lancaster county stock—a gallant soldier through all the war—accompanying, creditably to the State and himself, the post of Adjutant General for a term—three times elected to represent his county in the Legislature, chairman of his county committee the past year, earnest, zealous and indefatigable. I know no person who can more certainly bring out the mighty majorities of the grand old northern tier from Susquehanna to Erie than he. Others there are equally meritorious beyond a doubt. Let them be named that the people may canvass their fitness, so that when the time comes we may be ready and united to push on the column.

GERMANTOWN.

ANOTHER permanent railroad bridge is to be built across the Mississippi. This time it is at Winona, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad will run it. The Winona *Republican* says: "Work has already been commenced with a view to the completion of the foundation while the river remains covered with ice. The bridge is to be 1,800 feet long, a draw, in accordance with the terms of the special charter granted four years ago by the act of Congress, when the war ended in the firm re-establishment of the Federal Government, the feeling among the English was universal that in patronizing the rebellion a huge blunder had been committed, which was likely to be followed by very unpleasant consequences. The persons who had been conspicuous in praising and aiding the rebels, and the party whose sympathies and influence had chiefly contributed to incur American reproach and hostility, had forfeited confidence and lost weight in the country. The disagreeable consequences anticipated in due time began to be felt. It is not usual for mistakes in foreign policy to be so speedily followed by fitting punishment. Notwithstanding England's pride and weakness unaided by France, it seems likely that neither BISMARCK nor GORTSCHAKOFF would have treated the Queen of the Seas with so little ceremony or respect but for the fact of the Alabama claims. Still less likely is it that, if these claims had been satisfactorily settled, England would have borne either German arrogance or Russian contempt, with such singular patience. It may have been well for England and the world that the peace has been preserved even at the expense of such humiliation: it is, however, not credible that the Britons think so. The conference now in session, called for the evident purpose of palliating the affront, can have no more effect than to prolong it by making it the subject of conversation and discussion. Rather, advantage has been taken of the assembling of the Conference to repeat the insult and give it additional emphasis and point. England's relegation into national insignificance could hardly have been proclaimed in any way more formal and direct than by the declaration of the Russian and German representatives, that neither the Black Sea question nor the subject of the German-French war could enter into the deliberations of the Conference. Though little may be expected from England by way of comment on the subject, it may be sure that it has been deeply felt and will be long resented.

While the impression produced by this aggravating affair is still lively Mr. SCHENCK will enter upon his labors in the adjustment of the Alabama controversy. The time may be said to be opportune and the circumstances favorable to a successful issue of his efforts. England having just been made sensible as never before of the importance of a settlement, may be supposed not only willing but anxious to make it, and that on any honorable terms. Some of the difficulties long in the way have also been removed by the dispassionate, candid and friendly spirit with which Americans have for some time been able to treat the subject. For a good while now each people, the English and the American, has reacted upon the other in the direction of the restoration of amicable relations. Of this condition of the dispute as well as of the necessities of England the American envoy may enjoy all the advantages. From another point of view he may seem to have fortunately come to hand with unknown to his predecessors. A man insulted by one sometimes becomes quarrelsome with all: especially a man who under a sense of his own weakness has submitted quietly to an affront, is not apt to be in a peaceful frame of mind towards the rest of the world. England is said to be arming and is supposed to be preparing for war. The *British Lion* may not yet have fixed upon the antagonist at whose expense he intends to prove his prowess and the selection may be determined by circumstances. The American Eagle may appear as proper for the purpose as any other bird. Mr. SCHENCK will certainly find it expedient to exercise some care to avoid wounding national susceptibilities which have been severely tried. Any language used or terms proposed that may look like taking advantage of the situation, or presuming upon recently displayed patience, may throw JOHN BULL into the state of mind wherein, as history proves, he is wont, neither to perceive dangers nor to count his enemies.

THE card engravers have finally got a style of wedding invitations introduced that promises business for them. The envelope retains the pocket-book flap, but is a trifle smaller and squarer than its predecessor. The outside of the envelope is also diminished in size. Multifarious cards accompany the invitation. There is, first, the bride's card; secondly, the groom's card; thirdly, the "at home" card of the bride's mother; fourthly, the "ceremony" card for church; fifthly, the note paper for the "reception at the house;" sixthly, the card with the "menu" for the table, and the card on which they will receive in their new home; seventhly, and lastly, a card with "Please present this at the door," which, in the case of balls, is designed to keep uninvited guests from crowding the door, and pickpockets from elbowing the silver. The whole might be fairly styled the "Compon" invitation.

THAT a Chicago bridge is kept on the move, appears from the report of the South Branch Bridge Company over which the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroads run. During the season the total number of tug passages through the bridge was 6,970; number of trips by lake vessels, 9,432; by canal boats, 6,495; by propellers, 910; total, 40,190; total in 1869, 44,132; decrease this year, 3,942. Bridge opened March 5, 1870, for the first time that season, and made its last swing for that year on the 23d of December. During that period the bridge was swung 16,084 times. The number of trains that passed over the bridge in the three months was 8,674. The bridge tenders walked in turning the lever, 1,419 miles.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is a trifle "grouty" because the State of Ohio chose to commemorate the surrender of Vicksburg, and the part taken in that victory by some of her distinguished sons, by accepting Mr. Powell Clayton's invitation to attend all who could conveniently leave their duties. It is evident that our generally amiable Cincinnati friend hasn't got over feeling bad because Vicksburg did make an "unconditional surrender," for it says: "We are sorry that the Governor and Staff, General Gordon, William Henry Harrison, and of many other of Ohio's sons, to that of either Grant or Sherman."

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, in publishing that part of Gov. Stevenson's message in regard to the Virginia public debt, says: "We fear it will greatly discourage prejudice and hinder its settlement. It should not be forgotten that State (West Virginia) are disposed to come to a prompt and fair settlement of the matters of dispute between us."

THE New York *Herald* expresses briefly the popular idea concerning the Methodist Book Concern, as follows: "Let the light in upon it, for we feel that whitewashing will not do, all the whitewash pots and brushes out to be set aside."

ITALIAN UNITY.

Views of an Enlightened Roman Catholic Priest.

V. Botta, Esq., one of the officers of the meeting recently held in New York to give expression to the feelings of the people of that city on the subject of Italian unity incloses to the *Post*, a letter to the meeting, which he says "has not been published, and which for its importance deserves to be noticed." The letter was written by the Rev. Father Farrell, a Roman Catholic priest of New York, and pastor of St. Joseph's Church. Father Farrell, writes:

ST. JOSEPH'S, January 12, 1871.

Theodore Bonnevitz:

Dear Sir—I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting in favor of Italian unity. Italy divided has long been the prey of the foreigner. As I would not like to see Germany united, for the sake of peace, nor would I consider it an evidence of the contentment and happiness of the people, neither I could not wish to see Italy occupied by foreign troops, nor could I consider their presence there as an evidence of the satisfaction of the land.

According to the old theory and practice of European nations, Italy may be united in a bloody war, without their consent. All that must be changed before the people will be allowed to govern themselves. Standing armies must be abolished. Navies, also, except a few vessels furnished by each nation for the police of commerce on the high seas, must be got rid of. It is a monstrous injustice to tax the people beyond endurance to support by force of arms the policy and ambition of Kings.

How long ignorance will keep people from seeing how easily they might get rid of their grievances, and the cause of them, it is hard to tell; but I am convinced that it will not be long. The time is ripe for me to predict what the destiny of united Italy will be, still I do not believe that it will be a happy one. They have yet a great deal to learn and practice.

The people of the old world don't understand what equality before the law means; for if they did, they would soon get rid of monopoly with and without patent, which, like caste, is the greatest curse of the world.

The people, too, of every country and of every creed have so long been persecuted on account of religion that they do not understand the theory and our practice of civil and religious liberty. When they will be understood and practiced in this country over, one of the great causes of human misery and oppression will be removed for ever. That all men throughout the world may live happily with and religious liberty and equality before the law is the sincere wish of, Yours, truly,

THOMAS FARRELL.

DISEASES AMONG CATTLE.

Their Alarming Prevalence in Every Quarter of the Globe.

[From the New York Times.]

The Board of Health has ordered an investigation into the cattle disease now prevailing in the vicinity of New York. This action is timely, and we hope the investigation will be undertaken by competent men. The vast prevalence of contagious diseases among the cattle, sheep and swine of Europe and North and South America gives evidence of the rapid approach of a period when the meat question will be an exceedingly important one. Authentic reports show that at this time cattle plague exists in Austria, in the provinces of Transylvania and Galicia; in Belgium, in the districts of Blois and Jamoigne; in France, in the districts of Alsace and Lorraine, Seine and Marne, the Ardennes and Moselle; in North Germany, in Prussia proper, Rhenish Prussia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania; in south Germany, in Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg; in Russia, in Poland, in both Prussia and Lithuania; in Turkey. Pleuro-pneumonia prevails in Holland, Turkey, Germany and Great Britain, in several of the United States. Foot and mouth disease exists in many parts of the United States, in South America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark and North Africa. In addition to this list of specific diseases, which might be much extended, various other fatal diseases are reported as prevailing among cattle in Texas, Virginia and other States, and generally over Europe. To control their spread and finally to suppress these diseases, there must be a thorough knowledge of their mode of propagation, &c., and then the concerted action of governments in the enforcement of laws regulating the movements of stock.

ONE of the important matters that will come before the Massachusetts Legislature will be a recommendation that every railroad shall adopt a *safety* brake, to be under the control of the engine driver, Assuming of the accidents arising from collision is due to the uncertain manner of braking up a train. The engine driver on a railroad, like the pilot on a steamer, should have the control, as he is naturally the first one to perceive danger.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The weather was so mild at Collingwood, Ontario, at the head of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, on the 12th inst., that there was a regular regatta in the harbor.

A strange sight was witnessed on the Missouri river on Saturday, in the moving from Omaha to Council Bluffs of a house across the temporary railroad bridge between those places.

Only Illinois with 207, Ohio with 188 and New York with 163 are States having more money order offices than the young State of Iowa with 140.

Iron obtained by galvanic deposit possesses the peculiarity of being so hard as to scratch glass and be very brittle; but when heated, its color becomes deeper, its hardness and brittleness are lost, and its specific gravity considerably increased. This fact led M. Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, to believe that the iron, as at first deposited, might contain gas in its substance, and on heating a small quantity carefully nearly eighteen volumes of gas, chiefly hydrogen, were driven off and collected.

Missouri leads all the States in one thing. She has 324,299 children of school age never registered, more by 25,000 than any other State.

Brooklyn has a startling sensation in the performances of some mysterious youth, who has been going about the streets after nightfall stabbing young girls with a penknife. His *modus operandi* is to dart out upon them from behind trees, stoops and other hiding places, and, after giving them a thrust with his weapon, to suddenly disappears. The police have assembled and drilled by him. Mr. Sidney Woollett, a young and energetic artist in the line of elocution, who has recently arrived here from England, and has given one or two public entertainments, in a masterful and acceptable manner, has consented to and spoke the opening address, partly an original composition and partly a reminiscence, which was entitled "The Actor." Miss Emma Howson had been set down for a ballad; but this artist—being suddenly summoned to replace Mrs. Richings-Bernard, in the English Opera Company—was unable to appear. Madame Anna Bishop, accordingly, brought a new opening address with a spirited and delightful interpretation of Goethe's imaginative, strong, and tender ballad of "The Erl-King." This was loudly applauded, and the great actress was encored after leaving the stage. Mr. Webb's piano-solo came next, and exhibited the masterly execution of an artist. Mr. Alberto Lawrence sang, in a powerful and pleasing way, the romance, "La Stella Confidante." Mr. George Vandenhoff followed, with his "Poor Player at the Gate," which we have already printed, and which he delivered with masterly grace, and the effect. Signor Randolfi then gave Gottschalk's song of "The Loving Heart," and woke the echoes of boisterous applause. Marie Seebach next appeared and gave a charming recitation of "Twixt Thirty and Forty," in which her exquisite acting and refined method of elocution achieved a wonderful triumph of naturalness and taste. At a later period in the evening she sang. The accompanist was Mr. Reeli. The great musical event of the occasion, however, was that of Ingelogg's song, from Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," which was executed with delicious precision and bird-like freshness. A tumult of applause rewarded Miss Kellogg, and, on being called on, she sang "Home, Sweet Home." The Kentucky Girl Milking Her Cow," and sang it with spirited and tender effect. Mr. Alberto Lawrence by acted as accompanist. Two light plays following—the farcical comedietta of "A Model of a Wife" and the jovial farce of "The Buzzards." Each of these pieces introduces five characters. Mr. Charles Walcot, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Lang and Miss Helen Tracy, and Miss Rowe sustained the parts of the former in the first piece. Mr. Lang, Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Eldridge, and Miss Mordaunt sustained those of the latter. Mr. Wheatleigh contributed the comic song, *Jonathan Jones*, and extremely amusing in his preposterous earnestness and perplexity in a case of shooting game of which he knew nothing. Mr. Davidge enacted *John Small*, and kept his audience in a roar of laughter. There is something fresh, bright, and breezy about the fun of these old farces, and we sincerely wish that this style of entertainment could obtain more support. Many delightful and touching incidents of Saturday afternoon were the introduction of the ballad of "Auld Lang Syne," very sweetly played by Mr. Reiff and his orchestra, and appropriately reminiscent of the departure of the Holland Testimonial. It will be the performance at the Fourteenth Street Theater next Wednesday evening, when Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclercq, Mr. Mark Smith, and other artists will appear in the popular drama of "The Ladies of Lyons." Messrs. Wheatleigh and Snyder have generously given the theater for this purpose.

[As address to verse, spoken by Mr. Sidney Woollett, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon, January 21, 1871, as a prelude to the entertainment for the Holland Testimonial.]

I hold that acting its perfection draws
From no observance of mechanic laws.
No selfish rules for cadence, phrase, or pause,
No rules delivered down from age to age,
Left by traditions of the mimic stage,
Can one small hereditary skill
Confined with a narrow girdle, set with thirty-seven polished stars, and in the free, graceful action of the limbs. Its motive is truth to nature, and its method is to reveal at a single flash, by word, look or gesture, the whole character, with all its complexities of motive and passion, as it would be revealed in the crucible of life. Such acting is not to be learned from books, but from the study of nature and of the human heart. Such acting is not to be learned from books, but from the study of nature and of the human heart. Such acting is not to be learned from books, but from the study of nature and of the human heart

as. T. Brady & Co.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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AST END GAS COMPANY

7 3-10 BONDS.

ent Payable JANUARY and JULY. Free from Government Tax.

FOR SALE BY

A B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, January 24, 1871.

eral monetary matters showed about the same ure as we reported yesterday. The supply of ey is increasing, and our manufacturers and chants have little difficulty in placing their bills ore reasonable rates.

The following stocks were sold last ing by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second of his Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

k of Pittsburgh	$72 00
hange National Bank	71 00
Citizens' National Bank	90 00
hanics' National Bank	96 00
hanics' National Bank	95 75
nd M. National Bank	69 75
d National Bank	134 00
burgh Gas Co	20 00
burgh Gas Co	20 50
ongahela Incline Plane	20 00
ongahela Incline Plane	69 75

so, the property No. 128 Smithfield street, corner Sixth avenue, sold for $57,500.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following ations of Government bonds in New York to- as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their spondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
Bonds of 1881	111	111	111
Bonds of 1867	109	109	109
Bonds of 1864	108	108	108
Bonds of 1865	108	108	108
Bonds of 1865 (new)	107	107	107
Bonds of 1867	108	108	108
Bonds of 1864	104	105	105
5	108	108	108
5-20s	104	104	104

The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following ment of railroad earnings for the month of De- ber:

	1870.	1869.
ral Pacific	$ 612,805	$467,659
ago and Alton	380,000	345,000
, Col., Chi. and Indianapolis	284,154	256,272
eland and Pittsburgh	212,979	182,756
ois Central R'ds	755,323	694,671
etta and Cincinnati	141,376	110,887
igan Central	425,795	374,347
hanke and St. Paul	329,758	496,550
go and Rock Island	250,726	205,526
and Mississippi	260,471	254,998
ic of Missouri	371,997	296,198
ona, Alton and Terre Haute	168,559	137,704
o, Wabash and Western	386,254	451,233
n Pacific	482,854	716,228

pproximate statements.

e following is a statement of earnings for the ths:

	1870.	1869.
ral Pacific	$ 7,362,513	$5,749,606
ago and Alton	4,831,739	4,651,562
, Col., Chi. and Indianapolis	2,280,429	2,128,176
ois Central	8,557,492	8,327,799
etta and Cincinnati	1,418,865	1,292,490
igan Central	4,791,307	4,519,543
hanke and St. Paul	8,139,427	7,148,496
Missouri	2,833,439	2,924,879
and Mississippi	3,188,131	3,015,845
ic of Missouri	3,479,776	3,149,122
o, Wabash and Western	4,269,219	4,252,335
n Pacific	7,922,112	

l (not including Un. Pac.) $53,206,182 $48,012,184

The New York stock market was hardly so gy and buoyant as yesterday, but the late ad- ces were well maintained. Ohio and Mississippi to 36, a rise of two per cent., and about ten cent. higher than it was thirty days ago. The ations during the day are indicated as follows:

York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾
84¾; Erie, 23¾, 23¾, 23¾, 23¾; Reading, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾ and			
Lake Shore	92¾, 91¾, 91¾, 92¼, 91¾, 92		
92; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 106, 106, 105¾, and 105¾; Toledo and Wabash preferred, 80, 80½, 85¾, 85¾, 85¾, 85¾, 85¾, and 85¾;			
Island 106¾, 106¾, 106¾, 107, 106¾, 106¾, and			
Ohio and Mississippi, 34¼, 34, 34, 34¼, 35, 35¼;			

lessrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of hiladelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the follow- notations of the closing prices to-day of the most ct stocks:

sylvania Central	62½
delphia and Erie	26¾
ral Transportation	34½
vissa preferred	37½
rk and Allegheny Railroad	46¼
h Valley Railroad	69¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	44
ton and Albany Railroad	116½
kill Navigation	17½
go	92¾

the Philadelphia *Press*, in noticing the late sales ading, says: As the price approached par the ument increased, and it was found that a very volume of stock was pressing for sale at that The eclipse who were in buyers last week, and in New York, made a desperate struggle e all offered, and succeeded in marking it up 1-16 in this market, and 50¢ in New York. quent events, however, proved that the vol- urchased was far too great a load for them, and ward movement first wavered and then broke- ddenly, owing to the defection of one of the in New York, who it was said was unable to r the stocks he had purchased. This was a shock of the very worst character, the cause bulls, and the price broke, with but few from 50 to 49 in a few minutes. ulls were dismayed temporarily, but their sec- in rallying their shattered forces and in the downward tendency. Parties who had d at the higher figures of the day sought to ir stocks at the reduced price, while the ts" were only too glad of an opportunity to their sales of the morning. Some difficulty experienced in settling contracts made with rty in question, as many parties who had sold New York had repurchased the stock in hiladelphia, and his defection leaves the stock in ands. This operation may be better under- by an explanation as follows: A broker here over to New York to sell 500 Reading at 99¾, covered a reply that he had been On the reception of this he immediately pur- in our open board 500 at 50, expecting to the difference between 50 and 49¾ but, as he s deliver his 50¼ stock, he has the 50 stock his hands. It makes an extraordinary load of nd his case is but an illustration of many, and ber of operators will be home to-night as the tors of Reading stock when they had no such ons, and, however disagreeable to their feel- cannot be considered as unfavorable to the of the stock, as it forces so many more to have ested in the market. Some of the very best- s in the street were juggled in this way, and to a large extent. At the close the market eady in the neighborhood of 49, with a confi- eling prevalent.

ess W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave- Apollo Building), submits to Government, State, nicipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance scellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the ork Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks argin for the same commission and on the erms as the New York brokers. Money to loan s of goodand upwards on collateral or well im- promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or ny county real estate.

OFFICE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 24, 1871.

RKS.—The weather has been as changeable as arch winds, and to-day no one could guess r rain, snow or sunshine would gain the . It makes a decided change in the general ion that there will soon be another rise in the sufficient to let out our millions of bushels of which for want of proper facilities could not to the late rise. In the general nature and er of the markets we have little new to note. es of flour, as we anticipated, have again ad- twenty-five cents per barrel within the past rs. What is the cause of this? When ould! The produce handlers, as well supplied, ies are firm. Groceries continue active at quotations, with liberal sales to country Bacon provisions are held firmly at ces, the stock being ample and of exceeding ality. Grain has improved in receipts since ruption of navigation, though not yet up to nand. Prices are firm at the quotations given

llowing are the wholesale prices unless oth- noted:

—The market contains a in fair supply of ous kinds. In regard to prices we have no to note. Sales sold ash, common, 48 per ; pearls, 7¢@7½¢ per ℔.

—The market continues firm with a good nd, 50¢@$1 00 per bush is a small one. ipts since our last of 225 barrels. We are sales of the following: Good to prime 25@$4 25; common to fair 50@$3 75 per barrel.

ETTES.—The supply keeps page with the Sales of 100 packages at 9¢@10¢ per ℔.

—Receipts fair, considering the market- ns. Sales were made at 20¢@25¢ for com- to choice. Stock light.

—Sales in a jobbing way at 10½¢ @ 2¢. Common to fair, sales at 7½@8½¢ @ 9½. small way 12¢ @ 13¢ per ℔. Others as per $1 75.

AX.—Market firm; sales at 30¢@32½ ℔.

POWDER.—Ban , 4 kegs, $1 75 per Rifle, 4 kegs, $2 25 per keg.

HEAT FLOUR.—The supply is heavy, and unchanged, sales at $5 25@5 50 ℔ brl.

Family.—We have 50 barrels to ce trade is a little brisker, with every for an increasing demand. The are moderate. We give the following selling to-day: Extra, $5 75@6 00; family, $5 25@5 50; choice, $5 00@5 25; fancy, $4 75@5 00; straight, $4 50@4 75; clear do, $4 25@4 50; Rock- ian, $4 00@4 25; Haxall, $4 00@4 25; Meal, $3 75@4 00; Graham, $3 75@4 00; sugar ers, $3 50@3 75; buckwheat, $3 50@3 75 per

Meal.—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 @ bbl.

Oats.—We are reported sales at the following: No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80¢@85¢. Cincinnati and Chicago ¹ strained $1 12½@ ; fair to prime, .

Hay.—Offerings large and market dull; car- ots middlings fetch $1 40@1 50 per cwt. No change in other descriptions.

Poultry.—The falling off in receipts has im- proved the demand. We note sales of dressed chickens at 12½@14¢ ℔; turkies 14@16¢ ℔.

Potatoes.—The market was easier under more lib- eral receipts; still there is no surplus of consequence. We report sales at the following: from first hands $1 15 @ 30 store $1 25@1 30 ℔ bushel.

Peanuts.—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8¢ per new Tennessee.

Hags.—Regular sales at 40@41¢ per ℔.

Rice.—Carolina, choice, 8½¢; prime 8¢; good 7½¢ ℔.

Sumac.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½¢ ℔.

Salt.—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ℔ bbl —usual advance for store rates.

Seeds.—There is more activity in the seed market; clover seed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 ℔ bush; Timothy $2 25@2 75; flax seed $2 12 ℔ bush.

Sapolio.—Market well supplied; we are noted sales at 6¢ @ 9¢ ℔ half cakes.

Soap.—Babbitt's, 11¢; Oakley's, 10½¢; chemical olive, 8¢; rosin, No. 1, 6¢ ℔.

Soda.—Sales in kegs of 112 lbs, assorted papers 8¢; sal soda 3½¢ ℔ lb.

Tallow.—We are noted sales of city refined at 8½ @8¾¢; country 7½¢.

Tubpins.—The supply continues to exceed the de- mand, with plenty of sellers at 50¢ ℔ bush.

Woodenware.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, at $2 40@2 50; 3-hoop tubs, $6 00; 2, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $7 50; washboards $2 50.

Willows.—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry; we are noted sales of Ken- tucky Willows at 8¢ ℔.

Whisky.—The market continues very firm, with an upward tendency. Trading was active. The figures of the market: Highwines 95¢; common rec- tified, 90¢; proof rectified $1 00 per gallon; $1 45@ $1 20 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871.

Remarks.—The oil market—that is buyers—were more inclined to purchase, still there is ample room for improvement. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Still whatever advantage the market had was on the side of holders. The following are the nominal figures:

Crude.

The rates and sales were as follows: Spot, 10½; January, 10½; January to March, S. O. 10 5-8@10½; B. O., all year, 13½.

Sales.

2,000 bbls spot.....10½¢
2,000 bbls spot.....10⅝¢

Refined.

The market was a quiet one with a limited demand at prices that were current the day previous. We quote as follows: Spot or January, 24½¢; February, 24½¢; March, 24¾¢; April, 24½¢; May, 24½@24¾¢; April to September, 25¢; R. O. till September, 25¢; B. O. till July, 25¢. Nothing will be done for a single transaction for any delivery.

By Western Union Line.

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Groceries.—The market is active at quotations. We are reported sales at the following figures:

New Orleans Sugar—Good fair to prime, 8¢@9¢; choice 9¢.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½¢; prime 18½¢; good 16½@17¢; fair 15¼@15½¢; roasted in papers 22¢.

Teas—Finer Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75¢. Gunpowder—Fine, $1 25; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fair $1 25; good $1 00; fair 90¢@$1 00; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90¢; fair 70¢@80¢; Japan fancy 90¢; good $1; fair 75¢.

Spices—Ginger, prime 17¢. Pimento 17¢. Cloves 26¢. Cassia 60¢.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½¢; prime 8¢; good 7½¢.

Hay—Sales from wagon at $12, $14@18 ℔ ton. Baled $14@16 ℔ ton.

Husks—Market well supplied; we are reported regular sales at $1 00@1 10 ℔ bale.

Hominy—We are noted sales in a regular way at $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl, family $4 00@4 25.

Honey—Sales at 30¢@35¢ ℔.

Hides—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½¢; green but dry, 10¢@11¢; cured and stony, 9¢@10¢; salted kip 14@16¢; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22¢.

Lime—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

Lard Oil.—We are reported sales at the following: No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85¢. Cincinnati and Chicago strained $1 12½@ ; fair to prime, .

Mill Feed.—Offerings large and market dull; car lots middlings fetch $1 40@1 50 per cwt. No change in other descriptions.

Poultry.—The falling off in receipts has im- proved the demand. We note sales of dressed chickens at 12½@14¢ ℔; turkies 14@16¢ ℔.

Potatoes.—The market was easier under more lib- eral receipts; still there is no surplus of consequence. We report sales at the following: from first hands $1 15 @ 30 store $1 25@1 30 ℔ bushel.

Peanuts.—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8¢ per new Tennessee.

Hags.—Regular sales at 40@41¢ per ℔.

Rice.—Carolina, choice, 8½¢; prime 8¢; good 7½¢.

Sumac.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½¢ ℔.

Salt.—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ℔ bbl —usual advance for store rates.

Seeds.—There is more activity in the seed market; clover seed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 ℔ bush; Timothy $2 25@2 75; flax seed $2 12 ℔ bush.

Sapolio.—Market well supplied; we are noted sales of 6¢ @ 9¢ ℔ half cakes.

Soap.—Babbitt's, 11¢; Oakley's, 10½¢; chemical olive, 8¢; rosin, No. 1, 6¢ ℔.

Soda.—Sales in kegs of 112 lbs, assorted papers 8¢; sal soda 3½¢ ℔ lb.

Tallow.—We are noted sales of city refined at 8½ @8¾¢; country 7½¢.

Tubpins.—The supply continues to exceed the de- mand, with plenty of sellers at 50¢ ℔ bush.

Woodenware.—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, at $2 40@2 50; 3-hoop tubs, $6 00; 2, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $7 50; washboards $2 50.

Willows.—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry; we are noted sales of Ken- tucky Willows at 8¢ ℔.

Whisky.—The market continues very firm, with an upward tendency. Trading was active. The figures of the market: Highwines 95¢; common rec- tified, 90¢; proof rectified $1 00 per gallon; $1 45@ $1 20 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871.

Remarks.—The oil market—that is buyers—were more inclined to purchase, still there is ample room for improvement. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Still whatever advantage the market had was on the side of holders. The following are the nominal figures:

Crude.

The rates and sales were as follows: Spot, 10½; January, 10½; January to March, S. O. 10 5-8@10½; B. O., all year, 13½.

Sales.

2,000 bbls spot.....10½¢
2,000 bbls spot.....10⅝¢

Refined.

The market was a quiet one with a limited demand at prices that were current the day previous. We quote as follows: Spot or January, 24½¢; February, 24½¢; March, 24¾¢; April, 24½¢; May, 24½@24¾¢; April to September, 25¢; R. O. till September, 25¢; B. O. till July, 25¢. Nothing will be done for a single transaction for any delivery.

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Lime—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

Lard Oil.—We are reported sales at the following: No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85¢. Cincinnati and Chicago strained $1 12½@ ; fair to prime, .

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, January 25—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold dull but steady at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 4 to 5 per cent. Clearances $14,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government securities quiet and firm; 18-40's closed strong at an advance of ¼.

Coupons, 1881	111	5-20s, 1867	108½
5-20s, 1862	106½	5-20s, 1868	108½
5-20s, 1864	108½	10-40s	108
5-20s, 1865	108½	Currency 6s	115¼
5-20s, 1865, new	107½		

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities opened dull but were stronger at the last call.

Missouris	90	Virginias, old	65½
Tennessees, old	56½	North Carolinas, old	37
Tennessees, new	56½	North Carolinas, new	32½
Virginias, new	61½		

STOCKS.

Stocks strong and higher. New York Central, Lake Shore and Northwestern preferred being the leading features. The market closed strong on Ohio and steady in other stocks.

W. U. Telegraph	47½	Northwestern	71½
Quicksilver	37½	Preferred	86¾
Mariposa	15½	Rock Island	103
Preferred	38¾	N. J. Central	104
Adams Express	61	St. Paul	34
Wells-Fargo Express	35	Preferred	72
Am'n Express	47	Wabash	32
United States Express	57	Preferred	55
Pacific Mail	30½	Fort Wayne	97
New York Central	95¾	Terre Haute	22½
New York Cent. Scrip	91½	Preferred	45
Erie	23	Chicago and Alton	115
Preferred	45½	Preferred	118
Harlem	131	Ohio and Mississippi	35¾
Preferred	131	Col., and Chi	14
Reading	98¾	Burlington & Quincy	132
Michigan Central	114	Lake Shore	92¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105	Illinois Central	132

William W. Heaton, formerly of Cincinnati, has been admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1871.

Exchange—Unchanged.

Flour—Extra spring firmer and active at $5 25@5 75.

Wheat—No 2 spring active and advanced 2c, closing at $1 37 cash, and $1 26½ seller February.

Corn—No. 2 mixed active and advanced 2½@2¾c, closing at 42¢ cash, 42½c seller February, 43c March, 45c April, and 46½c May.

Oats—No. 2 more active, and closed at 45½c.

Rye—No. 2 quiet and firm at 85c cash.

Barley—No. 2 firmer and closed at $1 06.

Provisions—Higher and closed firm at 8c asked.

Provisions—Less active; pork sold at $17 87½ cash, and $17 62½@17 65 seller March. Lard closed at 12½c cash, and 12½@12¾c seller February, and 12¾c seller March. Green shoulders 7½@7¾c; dry salted do boxed 8½c; prime ribs 11½c; good 10½c. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c; sweet hams 12½c. Hogs—Receipts 11,000; firmer, closed at $6 20 live active, at $6 50@7 50. Receipts 11,000; shipments 4,000.

Cattle—More active at $3 00@5 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 17½c. Flour active and advanced 5c on spring; western and State $6 60@7 25; common to good ex- tra $6 80@7 25; choice do do $7 30@8 25; extra Ohio $8 80@9 50; St. Louis $8 80@9 50. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75. Corn meal dull and lower; Jersey $4 25@4 50; Brandywine $4 50; Western and Canada $4 25@4 50. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales 145,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 29@1 30; No. 1 do $1 32; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 32; winter red Western $1 40@1 45; amber do $1 45@1 50; white Western $1 50@1 55; amber State $1 55@1 60; white Canada $1 60@1 65. Rye dull and lower at 90¢@95¢. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Corn 1@2c lower; sales 70,000 bush; new mixed Western at 52¢@53¢; old do 55¢@56¢; yellow Western 56¢@57¢. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales 40,000 bush; Western at 40¢@41¢; State 42¢@43¢. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $17 50@17 62½; prime mess $15@15 25; prime $12 50@13. Lard firmer; prime steam 12½@12¾; kettle 12¾@13¼c. Butter dull and heavy; Ohio 20¢@25¢; State 25¢@30¢. Cheese dull but unchanged at 11½@12¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12½@12¾; kettle 12¾@13¼c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged at 10½@11c for western and 30¢@32¢ for Cuba. Sugar dull but unchanged at 8¼@8¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged at 19½@20¢. Tallow firmer; prime 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Whisky firmer at 92¢@93¢. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton 7-32d; wheat 6d; corn 5½d.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, January 24.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 16c. Flour—demand good at full prices; superfine winter $4 75@5; extra winter $5 15@5 30; XX $5 90@6 75. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 red winter inspected low grade sample lots do $1 48@1 49. Corn active and advanced 2@2½c; sales 60,000 bush on the other side of the river and 10,000 bush on this side the river. Oats scarce and firm at 40@40½c, with a further sale of 5,000 bush at 40½c. Rye dull. Highwines steady at 86c. Pork closed higher but unset- tled; sales in cellars at $21 50@22, seller May and June; $21 50@22 seller May. Bulk meats firmer; sales at 7½c for loose shoulders and 9½c for clear rib. Bacon—Shoulders nominally at 8½c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12½c. Lard—tierces 12½c; kegs 14c. Whisky firm at 93c. Hogs higher at $6 75@7 25. Cattle unchanged at $7 50@6 00.

Louisville Market.

Louisville, January 24.—Flour in fair demand and sales 120 bbls; common to good logs at $5 25@6 50; low to fancy family $6 75@7 50. Wheat—Sales of 1,000 bush Cotton firm and in good demand at 16c. Flour—Demand fair and advanced to $5 50. Grain in good demand for corn; shelled in sacks 68c. Provisions firm and active; mess pork $22 00@22 50; bulk meats 7½@7¾c; clear 8½@8¾c. Lard—tierces 12½c; kegs 14c. Whisky 88c.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, January 24.—Flour firm; State family $7 37½@8; others unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Western red $1 45@1 48. Rye and oats unchanged. Corn ad- vanced 1@2c. Provisions advancing; mess pork $22 00@22 50. Lard 13@13½c.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, January 24.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; western family $7 00@8; Wheat—Market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 45@1 70. Corn firm; white 57@58c; yellow 56@57c. Oats firmer at 42@43c. Provisions—Demand good at full prices. Lard firm at 13½@13¾c. Whisky 86c.

Cleveland Market.

Cleveland, January 24.—Flour in fair demand and ad- vanced 25c. Wheat—buyers holding off and sellers were firm at $1 40 for No. 1 red winter. Corn—No. 1 held at 50¢; No. 2 at 48¢. Oats—Sales at 40¢. Crude petroleum quiet, but- yers holding off for lower prices; nominal at $1 80@1 85; refined quiet at 25c.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, January 24.—Flour—Extra spring nom- inal. Wheat—Spring firmer; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 29½. Oats—No. 2 higher at 36c. Corn—No. 2 mixed higher; No. 1 nominal at 46c. Rye—No. 1 nominal at 85c. Dressed hogs firm at $6 25@6 50. Mess Pork at $21 00@21 50.

Toledo Market.

Toledo, January 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; new white Michigan $1 45; amber Michigan $1 46; No. 1 red Wabash $1 42; No. 2 do $1 40; No. 3 white Wabash $1 35. Corn advanced 1c; high mixed 46c; white 47c; yellow 48c. Oats—Sales of 5,000 bush at prices asked but no demand. Michigan 38½c. Quiet and unchanged. Hogs firm at $6 25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 24.—The dry goods market is dull, but some storms having interfered with the quiet previously existing, hence there is but little change to observe in prices. The following are the most important of the day: Allendale 10-4 bleached sheetings reduced from 37½c to 35c; 9-4 do from 33c to 31c; Pepperell 10-4 do from 40c to 37½c; brown 4-4 do from 22½c to 21c; do 9-4 from 27½c to 25c; 4-4 do from 20c to 22½c; and Lancaster brown sheetings from 27½c to 30c.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, January 24.—Cotton steady; middling 14½c. Flour firm and advanced 5c. Wheat—Red winter active and advanced; red $1 32@1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged; $1 00 asked. Provisions—Mess pork dull and unchanged. Groceries steady. Lard firm at 9½@ 10c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 10c. Whisky firm at 88c. Hogs—Receipts 2,000; shipments 1,000; packed 5 25@6 00; light 6 00@6 25; fancy 6 25@6 50.

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Cleveland Market.

Cleveland, January 24.—Flour in fair demand and ad- vanced 25c. Wheat—buyers holding off and sellers were firm at $1 40 for No. 1 red winter. Corn—No. 1 held at 50¢; No. 2 at 48¢. Oats—Sales at 40¢. Crude petroleum quiet, but- yers holding off for lower prices; nominal at $1 80@1 85; refined quiet at 25c.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, January 24.—Flour—Extra spring nom- inal. Wheat—Spring firmer; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 29½. Oats—No. 2 higher at 36c. Corn—No. 2 mixed higher; No. 1 nominal at 46c. Rye—No. 1 nominal at 85c. Dressed hogs firm at $6 25@6 50. Mess Pork at $21 00@21 50.

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Nashville Market.

Nashville, January 24.—Cotton quiet; low middling 15½c. Bulk meats—clear sides 11½c; clear rib 11½c; sugar-cured hams 15c. Lard—tierces 12½c; sugar-cured hams 15c. Lard 13½c; shoulders 12½c; sugar-cured hams 15c. Lard 14½c. Corn 55c. Oats 35c. Wheat $1 40@1 50. Flour $4 50@6 00.

Evansville Market.

Evansville, Ind., January 24.—Cotton firmer and ad- vanced; middling 15½c. Tobacco active and firm; lugs $4 75@6 00 for trash to logs; $6 25@9 00 for common to good leaf. Hay $16@16 50. Grain unchanged. Pork dull; $20 00@20 50 for prime mess, $19 00@19 50 for extra clear, $18@18 50 for mess, $17@17 50 for prime. Lard firmer; prime steam 12½@12¾c; kettle 13@13½c. Bacon—Shoulders 8½@8¾c; clear rib sides 11½@11¾c; clear sides 12½@12¾c; sugar-cured hams 15@16c. Sugar firm; 8¾@9¼c. Coffee firm; 20@22c. Molasses firm; 30@32c. Whisky firm; $1 00@1 05. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed 48@50c; yellow 50@52c. Oats quiet; No. 1 mixed 40@42c. Hogs firm; $6 25@6 75; packing $6 75@7 00; common to good $7 00@7 25; fancy $7 25@7 50; receipts 2,000; shipments 1,000.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, January 24.—Cotton steady; middling 14½c. Flour firm and advanced 5c. Wheat—Red winter active and advanced; red $1 32@1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged; $1 00 asked. Provisions—Mess pork dull and unchanged. Groceries steady. Lard firm at 9½@ 10c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 10c. Whisky firm at 88c. Hogs—Receipts 2,000; shipments 1,000; packed 5 25@6 00; light 6 00@6 25; fancy 6 25@6 50.

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EDUCATIONAL.

LADIES' SEM

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assignee's Sale—A. McElwaine.
Bakery and Confectionery for Sale—C. R. Postoffice.
Certificate—Shop for Rent—John Way, Jr.
Dwelling House, No. 66 Fifth avenue—W. & J. Lewis.
Offices for Rent—W. A. McClung.
Partnership Notice—Wm. Flinn & Co.
Warehouse for Rent—W. S. Russell.
Manager Wanted—Room 2, No. 5 Fourth avenue.
Copartnership Dissolved—Adjustable Folding Chair Co.
Duff's College—P. Duff & Sons.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Boarding—34 Smith street.
Paint Mills for Sale—James McGuistion.
Dissolution Notice—Johnson & Co.
Billiard Room for Rent—J. Morton.
Situation Wanted—C. W. Hughes.
Parlor Billiards—Lauer & Bro.
Dwelling for Rent—Jas. Thorp.
Oil Works for Sale or Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Free Lecture—James H. Hopkins, Esq.
Baskets—106 Market street.
Press, Type—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Satchel—Lauer & Bro.
Printers and Stationers—W. S. Haven & Co.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Fechter, Monday, January 30.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Dressed Uncarcs—Marvin & Co.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Standard Sinsetings—McKelvey, Dickson & Co.
Wheat and Rye Wanted—D. Wallace.
Drugs—Simon Johnson.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Dying Store for Sale—Kaufmann Bros.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Residence for Sale—M. Linkens.
Cracker Meal—91 and 93 Liberty street.
Mortgages Wanted—Alfred Moore.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Room for Rent—Robt. H. Patterson.
Bargains, Bargains—Morganthaler & Co.
Patent Pitchers, Grapes—Hartley, Graham & Co.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Swaynie's Family Medicines—McClarran & McKennan.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
Homewood Lots for Sale—Robert Dilworth.
Trustees Sale of Property in Bankruptcy.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD MEETING AT WEST BROWNSVILLE, JANUARY 18.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of West Brownsville and vicinity met in the large hall of the Union school building, to hear the arguments that might be offered favoring the construction of the proposed Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and determine as to the material aid they should contribute. The meeting was largely attended, and organized by appointing S. B. Kreps, President; J. S. Pringle, Vice President, and A. G. Booth, Secretary.

The President opened up the subject, and in his ready, off-hand manner, portrayed the advantages that would result from building the road, the enhancement of property along the route, the wealth that now lies buried in the hills bordering on the Monongahela, the capital that would be invested, and the employment that would be given to labor to bring it forth. He closed his well-timed remarks by introducing the Rev. Mr. Herr, who ably and eloquently reviewed the whole subject, the cost and advantages of the road, showing conclusively that it was not only the interest of the citizens of Pittsburgh and the property holders along the line to have the road built, but that, also, the mechanics, laborers and business men of the Monongahela Valley were deeply interested in the same by reason of the business it would create, the capital that would be invested, and the increased employment that would be given to labor. He urged the people to subscribe liberally, according to their means and ability; that they would be richly repaid by the advantages that would be conferred in return.

He was succeeded by Captain Martin, a practical business man, who has given to this railroad project his time and close attention, traveled over the entire route, and made himself acquainted with the wealth and resources of the country through which it passes. He spoke knowingly of the immense coal fields, the inexhaustible mines of iron ore, and the forests of timber that the road would open up a highway to, the lands in West Virginia along the projected route. The veteran Captain asserted that with railroad facilities for the transportation of the iron ore of West Virginia, it could be brought to the coal fields of the Monongahela Valley and manufactured into pig metal at half the costs now expended upon the manufacturers in Pittsburgh. He stated that there were thirty-seven iron mills in and about the city, whose daily consumption of metal was 1,500 tons, and whose daily production was 250, that our coal and iron would find ready sale in Pittsburgh; that the market for metal could not be overstocked, if every foot of ground along the Monongahela valley was built over with ore smelting furnaces, loudly proclaiming the manufacturing metal for that market. He spoke in glowing terms of the beauty, fertility and mineral wealth of the Monongahela valley; declared that it had no equal on top of ground, and that the great natural route for a railroad, requiring no deep cuts or high embankments, and that, in the distance of four hundred miles from Pittsburgh to its connection, tapping the main lines of the great southern railroads, only one small tunnel would be required. He claims that it would be a paying concern, remunerative to the stockholders, a great through line of travel to the South, and over which the manufactures of the North and the products of the South would be conveyed, requiring at no distant day a double track to accommodate the traffic. When compared with other great through lines of travel, the costs of construction, the wealth, products, manufactures and population of the country traversed, and struck the balance largely in favor of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The Captain pocketed himself that if one hundred thousand dollars stock in the road was subscribed in this section, the road would be built and the locomotive running over the track from Pittsburgh to West Brownsville in April, 1872.

The meeting was also addressed by the Vice President and others. A spirit of liberality was manifested in the proceedings, and a disposition shown by the audience to aid in putting the road through. In conclusion, a committee of ten was appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions of stock to the road.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Chattanooga, Tennessee, Board of Trade, at a meeting on Friday, passed resolutions unanimously declaring the Cincinnati Southern Railroad an imperative necessity to Tennessee and Kentucky; while recognizing the subject as one of national importance, and as a fit subject for Congressional legislation as any road that spans the continent, they prefer that it should spring into life and grow into perfection under the control of the people in their private capacity, whose sole vitalities it serves, and whose interests it promotes. They were reflecting the wishes and the spirit of the people of Tennessee and of their South Carolina neighbors, in unanimously request the people of the State of Kentucky, through their Legislature, to grant to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad such privileges and franchises as will secure its immediate construction, and that in doing so the State will not be asked to do anything which they would not urge to be given in return, and which Tennessee has already given to the people of Kentucky, believing that they only seek that which will be a mutual benefit, and a mutual reward. H. S. Sawyer was appointed by the Board a delegate to present the resolutions to the Kentucky Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, by working during the night, succeeded in reaching Belleville with its track for the first instant, thus securing the $25,000 voted to it by the corporation of Belleville on that condition.

—Christian county, Missouri, has subscribed $150,000 to the branch of the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad, on condition that the said road shall run through Christian county, and a depot be located within a quarter of a mile of the court-house at Ozark.

—The *Railroad Gazette* says that the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Company have completed seventy miles of grading between the State line in Indiana and Bureau Junction, Ill. Piers and abutments for four bridges, including that across the Kankakee river at Kankakee City, are completed, and are in process of construction across the Mazon, across the Vermilion at Streator and the Illinois, near Bureau Junction. The President is stated to put the grading from the State line to Plymouth, Ind., under contract immediately. The company has a contract with Albert W. Barnes & Co. for iron-ing their road.

—The Des Moines Valley Railroad is now finished to Fort Dodge, some of the rails having been laid with the mercury twelve degrees below zero. This is the end of the road for the winter. Next spring the work will commence early, and the road will be extended to the Minnesota State line by the following fall.

—The Cumberland, Maryland, *Times*, says: The first freight shipped west on the Connellsville Railroad was billed at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office in Cumberland last Tuesday. It was a lot of household furniture, sent from this city to Bridgeport. On the same train some freight was also forwarded to Cooke's Mills and Fair Hope Mills. The rates for ordinary freight to those points are given as follows: To Bridgeport, 20 cents per hundred; to Cooke's Mills, 15 cents; to Fair Hope Mills, 40 cents.

—The Alexander county, Ill., Court has nullified the contract between Alexander county and the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad whereby the former was to subscribe $100,000 in bonds on the completion of the road.

—Representatives of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, will, it is said, have a consultation with President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, on Wednesday.

—The meeting held at Berlin, Somerset county, on Wednesday last, was largely attended, and $100,000 subscribed. The proposition for a branch road is received with great favor, and it is expected that it will be an accomplished fact within a year.

—The Boulder Valley Railway is completed from Denver, Col., to the Coal Works, and was opened on the 17th inst. This road opens the leading coal mines of Colorado, twenty-five miles from Denver. The Kansas and Denver Pacific Railroads will be supplied with coal from this source. The road will be extended to Boulder City, fourteen miles, in the spring.

—The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad have made arrangements to extend the Decatur and East St. Louis Road from Decatur to Chicago. The new route will be from twenty-eight to forty miles shorter than the Chicago and Alton route. Work will be commenced on it in about sixty days. Colonel Prescott has been awarded sixty miles of the contract.

—A new railroad project has been originated in Springfield, O. A line which is to be styled the "narrow gauge," running from St. Mary's to Piqua, thence to New Carlisle, Clarke county, and through Osborn and Fairfield to Xenia, is said to have been agreed upon. Subscription books have already been opened in the principal towns along the proposed route.

—The line which the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company is constructing across Western Louisiana, is graded from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, up the Mississippi nearly to Donaldsonville, about seventy miles. Before the end of February this section of the road is to be in operation, and the company will be entitled to the subsidy of $750,000 in bonds from the State. Thence it is to be extended to Vermillionville.

—The engineers of the Lewisburg Centre and Spruce Railroad have commenced locating the road along Penns creek, for the purpose of getting things into shape for the work upon the tunnel.

—Judge Lowry has granted the injunction prayed for by the Union and Titusville Railroad Company, restraining the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company from further obstructing the completion of the former road to its passenger and freight depots in Titusville.

—A meeting will be held at the Court House in Clarion on the 7th prox., for the purpose of organizing the Clarion County Railroad Company. The committee appointed at the last meeting is expected to make a report at this meeting.

—The Bloomsburg (Columbia county) *Republican* says: We are informed of a railroad project which, if carried out, is fraught with immense importance to this section of the State. A short line is now building from Mittinburg, which will eventually be extended to form a junction with the Pennsylvania Central at Tyrone, Centre county, Pennsylvania. And then, by a short line from Lewisburg to Danville, connection will be made with the Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, and thus a continuous route formed from San Francisco to New York city, where it will be, when completed, the shortest line between these two important cities, and add materially to the interests of Danville and surrounding neighborhood.

—The Delaware county (Pa.) *Republican* says: Delaware county is entitled to the honor of building the first railroad. It was projected and carried out by Thomas Leiper, who owned large stone quarries on Crum creek, in this county. It was built of wood, and extended from the quarries on Crum creek to a landing on Ridley creek, whence the stone were shipped.

—The Chester *Republican* says: Measures are in progress to build a railroad from Woodstown to Pennsgrove; another from the same village to Bridgetown; another from Woodstown to Swedesboro', and another from Bridgetown to Salem. Charters for these roads will be granted by the Legislature at this session.

STATE NEWS.

There were in attendance at the Lebanon county Teachers' Institute, held last week, one hundred and seventy-eight teachers.

Wagonhicken Park, in the northeastern part of Philadelphia, will contain six hundred acres.

There were 917 children admitted to the Pennsylvania House of Refuge last year.

Lafayette college received a student from Tennessee, being the first from that State since the beginning of the war.

The Easton *Free Press* says that on Saturday last the subscription books for stock of a new iron foundry company at Freemansburg were re-opened and $25,000 were subscribed.

There were 525 patients treated in the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia last year.

Whisky carried off 168 persons in Dauphin county during 1870.

Rev. Ira Eddy is the oldest preacher in the Erie Conference.

The irreverent boys of Waynesburg are taken to task by a local paper for snowballing a minister eighty years of age.

A furnace company, with a capital of $300,000, will establish a blast works near Mount Holly, Cumberland county.

There are in Erie county 16,038 taxables.

Dipthena is prevailing among the children of Hanover, York county, and vicinity.

There is a man now employed as driver on a street car in Indianapolis, who was formerly a Major in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The school property of Mercer county is valued at $281,712. There are still fifteen counties in the State that make a better show, three of which are in the West, Erie, Crawford and Allegheny.

Mr. Archibald Blair, of Cumberland Valley, died very suddenly a few days ago.

Mr. Wm. Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor, died very suddenly of paralysis at his residence in Bedford on Monday last.

The operations of the West Reading rolling mill have been brought to a close by the stockholders, the enterprise failing to pay sufficiently. Sixty men are thus thrown out of employment.

The real and personal estate of Fayette county is appraised for taxation at $14,884,497.

Ninety-eight thousand dwellings are supplied with water in Philadelphia.

A ring about twenty-four years died at Lewisburg the other day.

The Lutheran congregation of Bedford will build a new church next summer.

Samuel Michael, an old man residing with Mr. John Gerhart, in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, fell from the loft to the threshing floor of Mr. Gerhart's barn, on Tuesday, breaking his neck.

Washington Cupp, of Jersey Shore, accidentally shot himself about two weeks ago, and has since died from his wound.

Aaron Boylan, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Deer Creek township, Mercer county, on the 2d instant.

Phillipsburg has a night school for its colored citizens.

On the 13th inst., two old ladies, sisters, Mrs. Magdalena Etter, living at New Guilford, and Mrs. Christiana Horn, living near Fayetteville, died within a few minutes of the same time. They were sisters of Mr. Samuel Rinehart, near Waynesboro.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Balance Bullard, of Susquehanna county, died on Sunday, 15th inst., from injuries received two days previous by being kicked by a colt.

Christ Episcopal Church, in Oil City, will be consecrated on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

A man in Fayette county captured seventeen rabbits and a pole-cat in one hollow tree.

Pilgrim Isherwood died at his residence in Rockdale township, Crawford county, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-five years.

Ground has been broken and preparations made for laying the foundation of the new Masonic Hall on Main street, Greensburg.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kramm, of Milton, Mifflin county, celebrated their golden wedding on the 16th inst. They are both active, and may live many years yet.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: Mr. George Harbaugh, of St. Clair township, in this county, during the last fall, killed two deer, seventeen wild turkeys, and seventy-five squirrels. Three of the turkeys, and the deer, were killed on the same day, and a fine while running, at a distance of one hundred and fifty rods.

Rev. J. T. Hecker, a distinguished Roman Catholic controversialist, and founder of the community of Paulist Fathers, delivered a lecture in Pittsburgh last Thursday evening, on the future wealth and prosperity of the United States and the Church. He contends that Protestantism is the foe of political liberty, and that Catholicism and freedom go hand in hand.

We learn form the *Clinton Republican*, published at Lock Haven, that the estimated amount of lumber on hand at the different mills in that neighborhood foots up a grand total of 120,000,000, which, it is estimated, is from 38,000,000 to 40,000,000 less than the amount carried over in 1870. It also says that reports from logging camps indicate quite a large increase of logs over last year, but as the amount of snow has hindered carrying over comparatively small, we cannot look forward to a very active business the present year.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1871.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.28	30.45	30.50
Thermometer	21	25°	15°
Rainfall in last 24 hours	.17		
Direction of wind	N W	N W	N W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	9	7
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.06	.32	.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	B	C	A
Rainfall since last report—inches and hths	0.40		
State of weather	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer are given. Where no figure is given decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Characters and words to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasantly brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Signal Service.

List of Unsuitable Letters, January 24, 1871.

Bennis, Mathew P., Maysville, N. Y. 36
Keiler, Wm., St. Louis, Mo. 36

OBITUARY.

Daniel C. Ripley, Sr.

On Saturday last we noticed briefly the death of Mr. Daniel Campbell Ripley, Sr., the well-known glass manufacturer of Birmingham, at his handsome residence, at Hazelwood. Mr. Ripley was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1804, and consequently was in the forty-seventh year of his age. Ten years ago he came to Pittsburgh, and after remaining here awhile visited Covington, Ky., where he assumed the management of Bramford & Co.'s glass house, continuing in that position for three years. Returning to the old Iron City, of which he cherished the pleasantest recollections, he five years located in Birmingham, and established the "Ripley" glass manufacturing. Associated with him were Messrs. George Duncan and Jacob Strickle, well known citizens of South Pittsburgh, each of whom bear testimony to his many excellent qualities. The firm built a house on Penn street, Pittsburgh, combining an intimate and thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, took the management upon itself, and by close attention and intelligence amidst a host of difficulties for the first five years, have been rewarded is indisputably attested by the fact of its having become the first upon its solid financial basis not to be shaken, and with a business comparing favorably if not exceeding that of similar firms with its established reputation for quality.

About two years since Mr. Ripley became indisposed, in consequence of which he left his family and business, and very soon thereafter he was compelled to resign the active pursuits of life, in order, if possible, recuperate his health. But his family, friends, relatives, associates and acquaintances saw the decline of life, as manifested by the hold of his manship, which branch of the business as conducted by Mr. W. H. Duff, who, as a practical penman, has no superior, and but few equals. The system of teaching penmanship, and the course of instruction in that branch is more thorough at Duff's College than any other institution of its character.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Monthly Collections in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts During 1870—The Several Sources of Revenue and the Amount Received from Each.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the collections of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Collection Districts, embracing Allegheny, Butler and Armstrong counties, for the year 1870, as taken from the records on file in the Collectors' offices:

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The monthly collections in the Twenty-second District, of which Hon. Russell Errett is Assessor, and T. W. Davis, Esq., Collector, were from all sources during the year as follows:

January	$ 166,562 93
February	143,296
March	184,737 06
April	227,767 26
May	232,567 89
June	259,196 32
July	199,984 14
August	149,816 29
September	99,489 91
October	136,649 51
November	111,158 67
December	79,698 11
Total	$1,969,534 89

The excess in the returns for the month of June are due to the payment of income tax during that month to the amount of $280,564 19.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The following figures show the sources from which the revenue was obtained and the amount received from each during the year:

Tax on spirits	$431,928 17
Tax on tobacco	365,259 46
Special tax not elsewhere enumerated	193,855 64
Income tax	681,373 70
Tax on gross receipts	130,569 25
Tax on sales	144,582 73
Tax on fermented liquors	113,417 44
Tax on banks and bankers	83,326 29
Tax on legacies	7,724 34
Tax on successions	13,220 45
Tax on articles in schedule "A"	5,469 95
Tax on gas	44,414 29
Tax on articles not otherwise provided for	99,016 20
Total penalties collected	17,255 70
Total	$1,969,534 89

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The returns from the Twenty-third District are not so large as those from the Twenty-second by nearly one and a half million dollars. T. M. Nevin, Esq., has filled the office of Assessor during the year, and John M. Sullivan, Esq., has discharged the duties of the Collector's office for the same period, with the exception of a few weeks at the beginning of the year. The monthly collections from all sources were as follows:

January	$ 28,783 01
February	47,710 41
March	45,799 11
April	56,977 87
May	56,440 62
June	178,887 59
July	118,482 22
August	49,733 91
September	38,502 83
October	30,794
November	37,318 29
December	28,602 29
Total	$691,755 39

The receipts for June and July are, it will be observed, greatly in excess of those for any other month, which was caused by the collection of income tax.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The following are the sources of revenue in the Twenty-third district and the total amount derived from each during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870; the accounts in the office not having been completed for December, we were unable to procure the statement for that month, and therefore give the returns for the last fiscal year, which ends June 30th:

Tax on spirits	$1,000,000 00
Tax on tobacco	96,539 92
Tax on fermented liquors	47,483 77
Tax on banks and bankers	16,399 76
Tax on gross receipts	2,550 31
Tax on sales	25,662
Tax on incomes	191,799 76
Tax on legacies	1,766 10
Tax on successions	11,631 39
Tax on articles in schedule "A"	4,020 02
Tax on gas	14,772 94
Tax on articles not elsewhere enumerated	44,577 15
Tax on articles not otherwise herein provided for	4,043 34
Penalties, &c	1,083 28
Total	$671,416 96

The returns in both districts show a marked increase over the previous year, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the sources of revenue have been largely reduced by the present Congress which went into operation during the past year.

The total revenue collected in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was about $186,186,850, of which Pittsburgh proper pays about the one-hundredth part, while the population, according to the census of 1870, is about one-fourth that of the entire county, which would indicate that Pittsburgh has been paying five times her share of taxes to the general government. We doubt if there is another city in the Union with the same population that contributes so largely to the general government.

OUR PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

What they Return to the City—The Estimated Receipts for 1870, and the Amount that should Enter into the Treasury from this Source of Revenue.

In accordance with the acts of Assembly requiring Passenger Railway Companies to report to the City Controller on the third Monday of January and July of each year, the number of cars run upon their respective lines, together with the amount of their net receipts, for taxation, the following reports have been handed in:

THE CITIZENS' RAILWAY.

Through the Secretary, D. P. Corwin, Esq., submit the following:

Net profits for the year ending November 30th, 1870, $12,684 29/65 per cent. $2,130 21
No. of cars run for each 17,255 00
Amount due the city $2,930 21

THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

By their bookkeeper, Mr. Kirkwood, filed the following report:

Net profits for year ending December 31, 1870—$13,864 73, at 5 per cent. $686 24
Number of cars run—12, at $40 each 480 00
Amount due city $1,148 24

The payment of this sum goes into the city treasury, the South side boroughs each receiving a fourth.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY

Present a report, signed by Mr. McCreery, the President, setting forth that ten cars are now running on the road, for which the company will be required to pay into the city treasury $20 per annum for each, for the first five years being $20 per annum for each car. Two per centum on the net receipts annually for five years succeeding, and that the profits go into the treasury, but as this Company has only been traversing the streets of the city a few months, no report regarding the receipts can be made.

THE OAKLAND RAILWAY

Company, in lieu of the tax on cars run and on net receipts, were required to pay $200 per annum, for each car, during the first year, dating at January 1st, 1861, and $400 annually thereafter. The company complied with these provisions for a while, but lately have neglected to make any report, or paid anything whatever in regard to their affairs, and the matter has been referred from time to time by Councils to the City Solicitor, from whom a report would now be in order.

THE ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER COMPANY

Have not yet reported, but they have never yet neglected to do so. They were required, in lieu of the tax on the cars and net receipts, to pay over one hundred dollars annually for the first five years, and two hundred dollars annually for the ensuing fifteen years, and at the expiration of that time to be subject to such terms for payment as may be ordained by Councils.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

Have not made any report as yet, nor do we know the terms upon which they hold the right to traverse the streets over which the road passes. We do know, however, that in 1868 an ordinance was passed relieving them from the liability of keeping the streets traversed clean and in good repair, said release to hold good only so long as the said independence should been rewarded is indisputably attested by the fact of its having become the first upon a solid financial basis not to be shaken, and with a business comparing favorably if not exceeding that of similar firms with its established reputation for quality.

About two years since Mr. Ripley became indisposed, in consequence of which he left his family and business, and very soon thereafter he was compelled to resign the active pursuits of life, in order, if possible, recuperate his health. But his family, friends, relatives, associates and acquaintances saw the decline of life, as manifested by the hold of his manship, which branch of the business as conducted by Mr. W. H. Duff, who, as a practical penman, has no superior, and but few equals. The system of teaching penmanship, and the course of instruction in that branch is more thorough at Duff's College than any other institution of its character.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of M. Stadfield, previously reported, returned a verdict of not guilty on the second count and guilty on the first count of the indictment. Motion for new trial and reasons filed.

Commonwealth vs. Fred. Becker, indicted for assault and battery, John Eckert prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Martha Aiker entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for keeping a bawdy house, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months. She also entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $75.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah, James and Americus Force, indicted for selling lottery tickets on oath of Margaret J. Jones, counsel for defendants moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury by which it was found was not drawn or summoned in accordance with statutory provisions. The bill was found at March Term 1870. The case was ordered on the argument list.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Eliza Pair, Mary Price and Jenny Myers, indicted for keeping a disorderly house a *nolle pros.* was entered on motion of District Attorney.

The jurors for the term were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The first case taken up was that of the Coal City Coal Company vs. Thos. Renouf, action for damages. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $238 46.

John Eaton vs. Thos. Renouf. Jury discharged and defendant confessed judgment for $200.

Same plaintiff vs. J. H. Jones, action same as above. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

37. Fritz vs. Knox.
38. Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
39. Lyon vs. Lea & Ballard.
42. Myers vs. Dietrich et al.
43. Myers vs. Dietrich et al.
44. Hagerman vs. Kraus & Haas.
47. Trauerman vs. Kraus & Haas.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of D. M. Barnaby, administrator, vs. Thomas Powell et al., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,315.

Martin vs. Gibson. Motion and reasons filed on paper of plaintiff for a new trial.

Mary Goodfellow vs. Charles Goodfellow, petition in divorce. Decree granted.

Bella Hamilton vs. John Thomers' executors, action on a promissory note. On trial.

Mary McKee vs. James G. McKee, petition in divorce. Testimony filed and decree granted.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

100. Cook vs. Mills.
4. M. Wagner & Brother Bros.
12. O'Neill vs. O'Neill et al.
13. Hope vs. Neil.
16. Schaffer vs. Wolf.
18. Woolfolk vs. Miller et al.
19. Weingardner vs. Hill.
20. Hale vs. Hays.
21. Hall vs. Mc. vs. McDermott.
67. Graham vs. Mackrell.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE are five Sundays in January this year.

NEXT Monday will be the regular meeting for Councils.

FOUR horses were run to the cars of several of our street railways on Monday night.

MR. WILLIAM HENDERSON, the well known theatrical manager, left for Cincinnati yesterday.

T. P. HOUSTON, Esq., is sojourning in the oil regions.

IT is stated that Major Nicodemus, of the Western University, is about to go to Wisconsin.

MICHAEL LANG was committed by Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, on a charge of larceny.

THE unusually large number of twenty-two cases were before His Honor the Mayor yesterday morning.

A BAY horse, eight years old and sixteen hands high, was stolen from Isaac White, at Rouseville, on Saturday.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of August Hartz, who was charged with keeping a disorderly house on Second avenue.

REV. PENNEL COOMBE, of this city, lectured in Harrisburg Monday evening on the "Origin design and duties of the Christian Sabbath."

JAMES PARTON, who said that Pittsburgh at night looked like the infernal regions, is now in Harrisburg, Pa., to-morrow evening, on "One hundred years ago."

LIEUTENANT DAVID CAMPBELL, of the Mayor's Police, made information yesterday before Alderman Neeper charging Michael Gannon with assault and battery, and Americus Force, indicted for selling lottery tickets on oath of Margaret J. Jones, counsel for defendants moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury by which it was found was not drawn or summoned in accordance with statutory provisions. The bill was found at March Term 1870. The case was ordered on the argument list.

PROF. EVANS, of this city, will give elocutionary entertainments to-morrow and Friday evenings in the Methodist Church, on Fifth avenue. Both evenings are always well worth hearing.

THE Board of Commissioners on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided with some freight cars at the outer depot yesterday morning, and the engine of the accommodation train was badly damaged.

JUSTICE AMMON issued a warrant at the instance of Mrs. Catharine Hoffman, of Allegheny, for Jacob Breese, whom Catharine charged with assaulting and abusing her.

MISS ELLA LOGAN, who delighted an audience of 1,200 people here last evening, lectures in Brookville next Saturday night. The people there can rely on a great treat.

AN old man named Henry Piogry has been missing from Allegheny, in the neighborhood of Troy Hill, for several days. His son-in-law sent him to Mount Washington, where he was last seen Saturday night.

HENRY HOWARD, of the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania Central Railroad, preferred two charges yesterday before Alderman Hartman, of Birmingham, one for selling liquor to minors and another for selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued.

LOUIS A. SIEI was charged with disorderly conduct yesterday, on oath of William Brown. Alderman Johnson, before whom the charge was made, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Siei.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Joseph Kolkendall, who was charged on oath of Fred Gerber with larceny by bailee. Twenty dollars is the difference between the parties.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh churches here abounds, it is reported, has misappropriated the funds of the institution. The matter is to be investigated.

PETER SMITH is requested to put in an appearance at the office of Alderman Taylor, at his earliest convenience to answer a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by James Mills. It is stated that Peter "smashed" some of defendants glass ware.

GEORGE DOUGHERTY did falsely and fraudulently obtain tickets and ride on the cars of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway for her allegations before Alderman Taylor and the Alderman issued a warrant for George.

FOR scratching and gouging Charles Lehman's head and face, Mrs. Eveline Kehan, of Allegheny, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Frederick Fingnigel. The parties are butchers. Trouble which occasioned difficulty unstated.

JUSTICE AMMON, of East Birmingham, yesterday morning imposed a fine of $5 and costs on John Shilagi, for threatening to destroy the domicil of John Cubbage and heave him out at a second story window.

Two police officers on Mayor Brush's force have gone where the "woodbine twineth" within a week. They were each drowned in the Allegheny river, one on the 15th of October and the other on the 15th of November, and were summarily dismissed.

MICHAEL GOSLIN, of Sharpsburg, has an information before Mayor Brush yesterday, charging Michael Gilmore with an assault and battery upon his wife's head and some towels, all of the value of $19. The accused was arrested and locked up for a hearing, but the stated prospect is that it will not have been.

ADAM FEYL was arrested by officer Thomas Moorhead for the larce